

WILDLIFE FENCING—Concepts for US 93 #1



Typical vegetative cover and fencing in median between four-lane divided independent road. Use as necessary between Ronan and Polson.



Typical continuous fencing for pipe or box culverts. Where continuous fencing is not appropriate, use wing fencing at a 45 degree angle for approximately 150' from crossing structure. Examples for use on U.S. 93 include undercrossing structures at Agency and Sabine Creeks.



Typical continuous fencing for open span bridges. Where continuous fencing is not appropriate, use wing fencing at a 45 degree angle for approximately 150' from crossing structure. Examples for use on U.S. 93 include open span bridges at Post Creek and Jocko River.



Typical continuous page wire fencing for overcrossing structure. For use at the Evaro Hill overcrossing.



Typical wildlife jump-outs to allow animals trapped between continuous fencing to escape to safety. Use on either side of open span bridges and other select locations where continuous fencing occurs. Proposed for use at Evaro Hill, Ravalli Curves, and Ravalli Hill.



US 93 DESIGN DISCUSSIONS

Project Committee:
 Montana Department of Transportation
 Federal Highway Administration
 The Confederated Salish & Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Nation
 Prime Consultant: Skillings-Connolly, Inc. - Consulting Engineers

Evaro to Polson, Montana

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Architects & Landscape Architects

In order for wildlife crossing structures to function properly, it is necessary to use some type of fencing to help control animal movement and funnel wildlife toward the various crossings. Eight ft. high page wire fencing designed specifically for wildlife control is recommended for US 93. This graphic shows typical fencing applications and illustrates jump-outs that provide an escape opportunity for wildlife trapped along the road.